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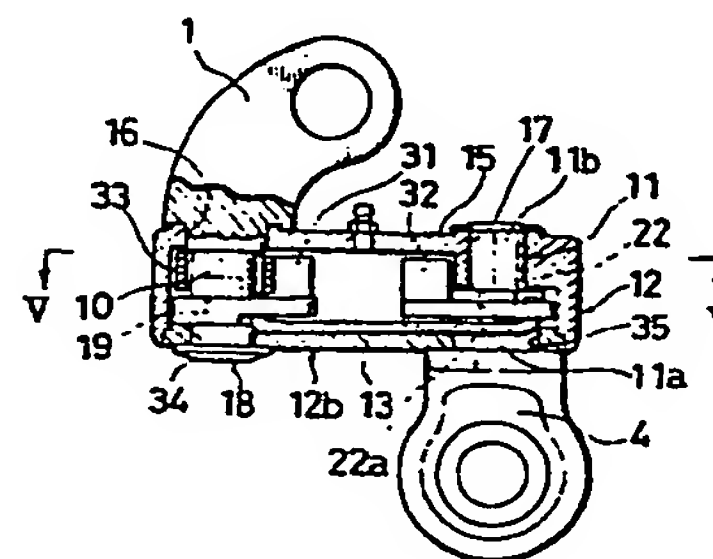
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⑤④ **Bicycle derailleur.**

⑤⑦ A bicycle derailleur comprises a stationary member (1/101) to be fixed to a bicycle frame, a first shaft (10/110) integral with and extending from the stationary member, a spring-biased swing member (12/112) pivotally supported at one end by the first shaft, a second shaft (11/111) extending through the swing member at a position spaced apart from the first shaft in parallel relation with respect to the first shaft and in relatively rotatable relation with respect to the swing member, a movable member (4/104) fixedly connected to and carried by the second shaft (11/111), and a restricting mechanism for restricting the second shaft from rotating about its own axis, so that a chain guide (7/107), which is operatively supported by the movable member, can move laterally with maintaining a certain constant positional relation with respect to a multi-speed driving gears of a bicycle.

FIG.3



A BICYCLE DERAILLEUR

DESCRIPTION

5 This invention relates to a bicycle derailleur
of the type as defined in the preamble of claim 1, and
more particularly to an improved derailleur structure
applicable to a rear derailleur which is used for selec-
tively shifting a drive chain from one sprocket to another
10 sprocket of a multi-speed freewheel comprising usually
three to eight different sized sprockets. The structure
is also applicable to a front derailleur which is used
for shifting the chain from one gear to another gear of
multi-speed chain wheel comprising usually two to four
15 different sized gears.

 The conventional rear derailleurs, that are
now actually available in the commercial markets,
generally have a parallelogram linkage mechanism for
guiding the drive chain over a plurality of freewheel
20 sprockets which are spaced axially along the axis of
the rear wheel hub as disclosed, for example, in U.S.
Patent Nos. 3,979,962 to Kebsch, 4,027,542 to Nagano
and 4,038,878 to Dian. As is well known in the field
and as is illustrated in Figure 11 of the accompanying
25 drawing, the typical parallelogram linkage mechanism of
the prior art rear derailleur is formed by four links,
that is, a stationary link (a) fixed to a mounting bracket
(not shown) known as a rear end plate of a bicycle frame,
a pair of spring-biased parallel links (b1)(b2) pivotally
30 connected at their one ends to the stationary link (a),
and a movable link (c) which is opposite to the station-
ary link (a) and pivotally connected to the other ends
of the links (b1)(b2) to support a known tensioner (e)
which, in turn, carries a guide roller (d) and a known
35 tension roller(not shown).

5 The parallelogram is resiliently transformable by
operation of a known Bowden-type control cable (f),
which consists of an outer tubular sheath (g) and an
inner wire (j) passing through the former, within a
certain predetermined range, for example, from the
solid line position to the phantom line position or
vice verse as shown in Figure 11, so that the tensioner
(e) carried by the movable link (c) can move with always
maintaining parallel relation with respect to each of
10 a plurality of sprockets of a multi-speed freewheel, to
effect the desired chain shifting over the freewheel
sprockets.

The conventional parallelogram type rear
derailleur has the following disadvantages. The first
15 is that the four link members (a)(b1)(b2)(c), cooperating
coil springs(not shown in Figure 11), and other component
elements are all exposed to rain and dust and naturally
get rusty and dusty, which causes an obstacle to a
desired smooth transformation of the parallelogram and a
20 short span of life.

Another disadvantage is that the parallelogram
linkage mechanism hinders a simple and compact design of
the rear derailleur and therefore a good appearance of
the derailleur cannot be attained.

25 A further disadvantage is that not a single or
mono type control cable but an expensive double type
control cable (f) known as a Bowden cable must be employed
to transform the parallelogram linkage. More particularly,
the parallelogram can be transformed by varying a length
30 of its diagonals. For that purpose, one end (h) of the
tubular sheath or outer cable (g) should be fixed, at a
position near one extremity of one of the diagonals, to
one of the parallel links (link (b2) in the case of
Figure 11), while one end of the inner cable or wire (j)

should be fixed, at a position near the other extremity of the diagonal, to a fixing member (k) provided on a pivot pin by means of which the movable link (c) and the other of the parallel links (link (b1) in the case of Figure 11) are pivotally connected together, so that the length of the diagonal can be varied by an axial sliding motion of the inner wire (j) relative to the outer cable or sheath (g). A less expensive single type control cable cannot be utilized for this purpose.

Additionally, it is apparent that the single type control cable requires less force in operation than the double type control cable, because a certain frictional resistance is present in the axial sliding motion of the inner wire (j) relative to the outer cable (g).

Accordingly, it is an object of the invention to eliminate the above-discussed disadvantages in the prior art bicycle derailleurs.

Another object of the invention is to provide an improved, novel structure applicable not only to a rear derailleur but also to a front derailleur.

A further object of the invention is to provide an improved bicycle derailleur structure which permits protection of important component elements from rain and dust for a long span of life without maintenance.

A still further object of the invention is to provide an improved bicycle derailleur structure which permits a very simple and good appearance.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a rear derailleur, in operative position, according to the present invention, with associated bicycle parts shown in phantom lines;

5

Figure 2 is a side elevation of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a partial section showing the internal structure of a swing member of the derailleur;

10

Figure 4A is an exploded perspective view showing component elements of the derailleur;

Figure 4B is a similar view to Figure 4A, showing component elements in a modified embodiment;

Figures 5A, 6, 7A and 8A are schematic illustrations showing operation of the embodiment of Figure 4A;

15

Figures 5B, 7B and 8B are schematic illustrations showing operation of the embodiment of Figure 4B;

Figure 9 is a schematic top plan view of a front derailleur, in operative position, according to the present invention;

20

Figure 10 is a side elevation of Figure 9; and

Figure 11 is a schematic top plan view showing a typical example of a parallelogram linkage employed in the prior art rear derailleurs.

Referring now to the drawings, first in particular to Figures 1 to 8B showing a rear derailleur embodying the present invention, there is illustrated a derailleur structure comprising a stationary member 1 to be fixed to a known rear end plate 2 of a bicycle frame by means of appropriate known clamping members 37, 38, a box-shaped swing member 12 pivotally connected at one end to the stationary member 1, and a movable member 4 supported by the swing member 12 and supporting a known tensioner 7 which conventionally carries a guide roller 5 and a tension roller 6.

A drive chain C (shown in phantom line in Figure 1) runs in engagement with the rollers 5, 6 and one of a plurality of sprockets S1, S2, S3... Sn of a multi-speed freewheel F. The tensioner 7 may be conventionally mounted, for example, to a guide roller supporting shaft 8 for pivotal movement about the shaft 8, so as to maintain the chain C in proper tension. The tensioner 7 is resiliently urged to turn in one direction (clockwise direction in Figure 1) by means of a coil spring 9 disposed within the movable member 4, as shown in Figure 2.

As will be readily apparent from the illustration, the rear derailleur according to the present invention is conspicuously different in style from any of the conventional rear derailleurs, since many of the component elements can be concealed within the box-shaped swing member 12.

The stationary member 1 has a downwardly extending cylindrical extension serving as a stationary shaft 10, while the movable member 4 has an upwardly extending shaft 11 fixed thereto or formed integral therewith. The box-shaped swing member 12 is pivotally supported at one end by the stationary shaft 10. The shaft 11 of the movable member 4 extends upwardly through the free end portion of the swing member 12, in parallel relation with respect to the stationary shaft 10 and relatively rotatable relation

with respect to the swing member 12. However, the shaft 11 should be restricted from rotating about its own axis by means of a suitable restricting means, in order that the tensioner 7 supported by the movable member 4 can move in parallel relation with respect to an axis A (Figure 2) of a bicycle rear wheel hub, so that a vertical plane P in which the guide and the tension rollers 5, 6 lie can be selectively positioned in the plane in which the selected one among the plurality of sprockets S1, S2, S3,...Sn lies, as shown in Figure 2.

The restricting means may be realized in various ways. For example, it may be composed of a connecting bar 13 with an axial length equal to a distance between the shaft 10 and the shaft 11, and a pair of cooperating holed disks 20, 23, as best shown in Figure 4A. Or otherwise, the restricting means may be composed of a pinion 13' and a pair of cooperating holed, toothed disks 20', 23', as best shown in Figure 4B.

In the embodiment as illustrated in Figures 1 to 4A, the shafts 10, 11, the connecting bar 13 with a pair of upwardly extending hooked ends 13a, 13b, and the pair of disks 20, 23 are all housed within the box-shaped swing member 12 which comprises a hollow body 12a having a top wall 15 and an open bottom 14, and a cover plate 12b which closes the open bottom 14. As best shown in Figure 3, a cylindrical bore 16 is formed in one side of the top wall 15 for receiving a diametrically enlarged cylindrical base portion 10a of the shaft 10 therein so that the swing member 12 is rotatable about the cylindrical portion 10a. A further bore 17 is formed in the opposite side of the top wall 15 for rotatably receiving an upper shaft section 11b of the shaft 11. The wall which defines the bore 17 may be extended downwardly so as to form a sleeve 17a (Figure 4A) for supporting the shaft 11 in a more stable manner.

5 The shaft 10 has an internally threaded axial hole 19 formed in the free end section thereof for engagement with a clamping screw 18 whose threaded shaft 18a extends through a hole 34 formed in the cover plate 12b into engagement with the internal threads of the axial hole 19.

10 The first holed disk 20 of the restricting means is mounted by insertion on the free end section of the shaft 10 in such a manner that the disk 20 is not rotatable about the shaft 10. For this purpose, the shaft end may be, for example, formed with a pair of notches 21 while the disk 20 may be formed with a hole 25 into which a pair of small projections 25a project for engagement with the pair of notches 21, resulting in that the disk 15 20 is restricted from rotating about the shaft 10.

20 The disk 20 has a small bore 27 formed therein for relatively movable engagement with one hooked end 13a of the connecting bar 13 for the purpose to be hereinafter described. The disk 20 is formed at its upper side with an upwardly extending small projection 31 which is preferably triangular in cross section and cooperates with an adjustable stopper bolt 29 extending through a supporting hole 29a formed in the box-shaped body 12a into engagement with the projection 31 for restricting 25 a swing motion of the member 12 within an adjusted range.

30 A coil spring 33 is mounted on the shaft 10 and disposed between the top wall 15 of the swing member 12 and the disk 20, with its one end 33a engaged with the disk 20 at a bore 47 formed therein and its other end 33b engaged with the internal wall of the swing member 12, so that the swing member 12 is spring-biased in the direction of an arrow T in Figure 5A, that is, the direction toward the top gear side of the freewheel F.

For the convenience of assembly, the shaft 11 of the movable member 4 may be of two-piece construction consisting of the first shaft section 11a which is integral with the movable member 4 and extends upwardly through a hole 35 formed in the cover plate 12b, and a base or second shaft section 11b which is connectable to the first shaft section 11a, as best shown in Figure 4A. More particularly, the first shaft section 11a has an internally threaded axial hole 22a, while the second shaft section has a reduced, threaded extension 22 which is engaged with the threaded axial hole 22a. When assembled, the shaft 11 is prevented from slipping out of the swing member 12 by means of a stop ring 24a conventionally fixed to the top end of the second shaft section 11b.

The second holed disk 23 of the restricting means is mounted on the first shaft section 11a in such a manner that the disk 23 is not rotatable about the shaft 11. For this purpose, the shaft section 11a may be, for example, formed with a pair of notches 24 (only one is shown in Figure 4A) while the holed disk 23 may be formed with a hole 26 into which a pair of small projections 26a project for engagement with the pair of notches 24, resulting in that the disk 23 is restricted from rotating about the shaft 11. The disk 23 has a small bore 28 formed therein for relatively movable engagement with the other hooked end 13b of the connecting bar 13. The disk 23 is formed at its upper side with an upwardly extending small projection 32 which is preferably triangular in cross section and cooperates with an adjustable stopper bolt 30 extending through a supporting hole 30a formed in the box-shaped body 12a into engagement with the projection 32 for

restricting a swing motion of the member 12 within an adjusted range, under cooperation with the other stopper bolt 29 engageable with the other projection 31.

5 The distance between the pair of hooked ends 13a, 13b of the connecting bar 13 should be so determined as to be equal to the distance between the shafts 10 and 11.

10 A modified embodiment as illustrated in Figure 4B has a construction substantially same as that of the preceding embodiment already described in detail with reference to Figures 1 to 4A, except the restricting means adapted to restrict the shaft 11 of the movable member 4 from rotating about its own axis. Therefore, the detailed description regarding the common construction or common component elements designated in Figure 15 4B by the identical reference numerals used in Figures 1 to 4A is omitted herein, and the description will be made in detail hereinafter, only with respect to the above-referred modified restricting means.

20 The modified restricting means as illustrated in Figure 4B includes a pinion 13' and a pair of holed, toothed disks 20', 23'. The pinion 13' is rotatably supported by a support shaft 34 extending through a hole 45 formed in the cover plate 12b into engagement with a nut 46 disposed within the box-shaped body 12a of the swing member 12. The disk 20' is fixed to the stationary shaft 10 while the other disk 23' is fixed to the first shaft section 11a of the movable member 4, in the same manner as described in the foregoing. The disk 20' has a toothed arcuate edge 42, while the 30 other disk 23' has a similar toothed arcuate edge 43 with teeth of same pitch as those of the toothed edge 42. Both of the toothed edges 42, 43 are in mesh with the pinion 13' with the latter therebetween.

5 In operation, the stationary shaft 10 does not rotate since it is integral with the member 1 which is fixedly mounted to the bicycle frame. On the other hand, the swing member 12 is relatively rotatable with respect to both of the shafts 10, 11, and therefore, the swing member 12 moves about the shaft 10 when an external force is imparted to the swing member. However, the shaft 11 is restricted from rotating about its own axis by means of the restricting means, as described in detail in the foregoing.

10 More particularly, in the embodiment as illustrated in Figures 1 to 4A, the shaft 10 and the shaft 11 are linked with each other by means of the connecting bar 13 having an axial length equal to the distance between the shafts 10 and 11, at spaced two points P1, P2 each spaced apart from the shafts 10, 11 respectively, as shown in Figure 6. Accordingly, when the swing member 12 moves about the stationary shaft 10, the other shaft 11 moves along an arc of a circle defined by a radius equal to the distance between the shafts 10 and 11, without rotating about its own axis.

15 Also in the modified embodiment as illustrated in Figure 4B, when the swing member 12 moves about the stationary shaft 10, the other shaft 11 moves along an arc of a circle defined by a radius equal to the distance between the shafts 10 and 11, because the shafts 10, 11 are linked together by means of the pinion 13' meshed with both of the toothed disks 20', 23', as shown in Figures 4B, 5B, 7B and 8B.

20 Thus, in either of the embodiments as illustrated in Figures 4A and 4B, the tensioner 7 carried by the movable member 4, which is integral with the shaft 11, moves substantially axially along the axis A (Figure 2) of a bicycle rear wheel hub, with maintaining

30

parallel relation with respect to the sprockets S1, S2, S3... Sn of the freewheel F.

5 Figures 9 and 10 illustrate a front derailleur embodying the present invention, which has a stationary member 101 fixed to a bicycle frame tube (seat tube) H by means of a known fixing band I. The stationary member 101 has a stationary shaft 110 formed integral therewith. A spring-biased swing member 112 is pivotally supported at its one end by the stationary shaft 110. A known chain guide 107 having a pair of spaced, parallel guide plates is fixedly connected to a movable member 104 supported by a shaft 111 which extends through the free end portion of the swing member 112 in parallel relation with respect to the stationary shaft 110 and in relatively rotatable relation with respect to the swing member 112. 10 The shaft 111 is restricted from rotating about its own axis by means of a suitable restricting means. Consequently, when the swing member 112 pivotally moves about the stationary shaft 111, the shaft 111 moves along an arc of a circle defined by a radius equal to a distance 15 between the shaft 110 and the shaft 111, without rotating about its own axis. 20

25 In the embodiment of Figures 9 and 10, the specific construction and arrangement of each of the shafts 110, 111, the restricting means, the swing member 112, and other essential elements may be substantially the same in principle as those employed in the preceding embodiments described in detail hereinbefore, and therefore, the detailed description thereof is omitted 30 herein. It is believed that anyone skilled in the art can carry out the invention of Figures 9 and 10 in view of the invention of Figures 1 to 4B.

5 In operation, when a control cable W' is pulled
or released, the swing member 112 is pivotally moved
about the stationary shaft 110 from the solid line
position to the phantom line position or vice versa,
with the shaft 111 restricted from rotating about its
own axis, as shown in Figures 9, 10, resulting in that
the chain guide 107 supported by the shaft 111 by way
of the member 104 can move laterally over the gears G1,
G2...Gn of a multi-speed chain wheel, with maintaining
10 the guide plates in parallel relation with respect to
the side surfaces of the gears G1, G2...Gn of the chain
wheel, to effect the chain-shifting over one selected
gear of the chain wheel.

15 According to the present invention, it is
possible to design the swing member 12/112 so as to
be box-shaped for housing and concealing the shafts
10/110, 11/111, the restricting means, the coil spring 33,
and other component elements therein, with the result
that water, dust and the like are prevented from
20 intrusion into the swing member 12/112. It is also
possible to enclose grease or the like lubricant in
the swing member 12/112 for smooth operation and better
maintenance. As a result, the derailleur of the present
invention can enjoy a longer span of life as compared
25 with the conventional derailleur whose link members,
springs and other component element are all exposed to
rain and dust.

30 Further, according to the present invention,
operation of the derailleur can be effected by means of
a single type cable. Particularly with the conventional
parallelogram type rear derailleur, the double type
cable known as a Bowden cable, which consists of an
outer sheath and an inner wire, is required in order
to forcibly deform the parallelogram linkage.

More particularly, as illustrated in Figure 1, a single type cable W is fixedly connected at its one end to a control lever L mounted on a bicycle frame tube (down tube) B and also fixedly connected at the other end thereof to the swing member 12 by means of known clamping members 39, 40, 41 (Figures 4A and 4B), preferably being guided by a suitable guide such as a reel portion 36 formed with the body 12a of the swing member, so that a direct connection between the lever L and the rear derailleur is provided. Since the swing member 12 is spring-biased by means of the coil spring 33 so as to turn in one direction (direction of the arrow T in Figures 8A and 8B), when the cable W is released in the direction of the arrow N by operation of the lever L in the direction of the arrow R, the swing member 12 moves from its solid line position to its phantom line position in Figures 8A and 8B. On the other hand, when the cable W is pulled in the direction of the arrow M by operation of the lever L in the direction of the arrow Q, the swing member 12 moves from its solid line position to its phantom line position in Figures 7A and 7B. In this way, the swing member 12 can pivotally move about the shaft 10 in the direction of the arrow T (Figures 8A, 8B) or alternatively in the direction of the arrow U (Figures 7A, 7B) by the simple operation of the control lever L, resulting in that the speed change operation can be effected in a very simple manner with less force as compared with the conventional device.

Further, according to the present invention, the angular range of pivotal movement of the swing member 12/112 can be easily adjusted by means of the stopper bolts 29, 30. More particularly, as shown in Figures 7A and 7B, the pivotal movement of the swing member toward the top gear can be easily restricted

within a desired angular range merely by adjustably screwing or unscrewing the top-gear side stopper bolt 30 whose forward end is in contact with projection 32 of the disk 23/23'. On the other hand, as shown in Figures 8A and 8B, the pivotal movement of the swing member toward the low gear can be easily restricted within a desired angular range merely by adjustably screwing or unscrewing the low-gear side stopper bolt 29 whose forward end is in contact with the projection 31 of the disk 20/20'.

The present invention being thus described, it will be obvious that same may be varied in many ways. For instance, the swing member 12/112 may be formed in various configuration and should not be limited to the illustrated box-shaped structure. If desired, the cover plate 12b may be omitted. It is possible to mount the coil spring 33 not on the shaft 10/110 but on the shaft 11/111. It is also possible to arrange the spring 33 so as to urge the swing member 12/112 not in the direction of the arrow T (Figures 5A, 5B) but in the direction of the arrow U (Figures 7A, 7B). The disks 20/20', 23/23' may be formed in various shapes, and the positions of the projections 31, 32 on those disks may be varied in many ways. As a matter of course, the cross section of the projections 31, 32 should not be limited to a triangular shape. The reel portion 36 may be omitted or replaced by another form of suitable guide means located in an appropriate place of a bicycle frame. Further, the restricting means for restricting the shaft 11/111 from rotating about its own axis may be achieved for example by an endless belt, chain or wire which is so designed as to be in engagement with

both of the shafts 10/110, 11/111. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the present invention, and all such modifications as would be obvious to one skilled in the art are intended to be included within the scope of the present invention.

5

C L A I M S

1. A bicycle derailleur comprising a stationary member (1/101) to be fixed to a bicycle frame, a movable member (4/104) linked to the stationary member, and a chain guide means (7/107) carried by said movable member, characterized in that a spring-biased swing member (12/112) is pivotally supported at one end by a first shaft (10/110) which is integral with and extends from the stationary member (1/101); and the movable member (4/104) is fixedly mounted to a second shaft (11/111) which is supported by the swing member at a position spaced apart from the first shaft and extends in parallel relation with respect to the swing member; and a restricting means is provided for restricting the second shaft from rotating about its own axis during pivotal movement of the swing member about the first shaft.
2. The derailleur according to Claim 1, characterized in that the swing member is substantially box-shaped for housing at least the first and second shafts and the restricting means.
3. The derailleur according to Claims 1 or 2, characterized in that the swing member includes a hollow body (12a) having a top wall (15) and an open bottom (14), and a cover plate (12b) for closing the open bottom.
4. The derailleur according to any one of Claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the swing member is formed with a control cable guiding means (36).

5. The derailleur according to any one of Claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the swing member is provided with a control cable fixing means (39, 40, 41).
6. The derailleur according to Claims 1 or 2, characterized in that the restricting means comprises a connecting bar (13) whose one end (13a) is linked to the first shaft and whose other end (13b) is linked to the second shaft.
7. The derailleur according to Claims 1 or 2, characterized in that the restricting means comprises a first toothed disk (20') rigidly secured to the first shaft, a second toothed disk (23') rigidly secured to the second shaft, and a pinion (13') which is in mesh with both of the first and second disks.
8. The derailleur according to Claims 1 or 2, characterized in that the restricting means comprises an endless member which is in engagement with both of the first and second shafts.
9. The derailleur according to Claim 1, characterized in that an adjustable stopper means is provided for restricting the pivotal movement of the swing member about the first shaft.
10. The derailleur according to Claim 9, characterized in that the adjustable stopper means comprises a first stopper bolt (29) operatively supported by the swing member and acting upon the first shaft, and a second stopper bolt (30) operatively supported by the swing member and acting upon the second shaft.

11. The derailleur according to Claim 1, characterized in that the chain guide means is a tensioner (7) having a guide roller (5) and a tension roller (6) rotatably supported thereby.
12. The derailleur according to Claim 1, characterized in that the chain guide means is a chain guide (107) having a pair of spaced, parallel guide plates.

FIG. 1

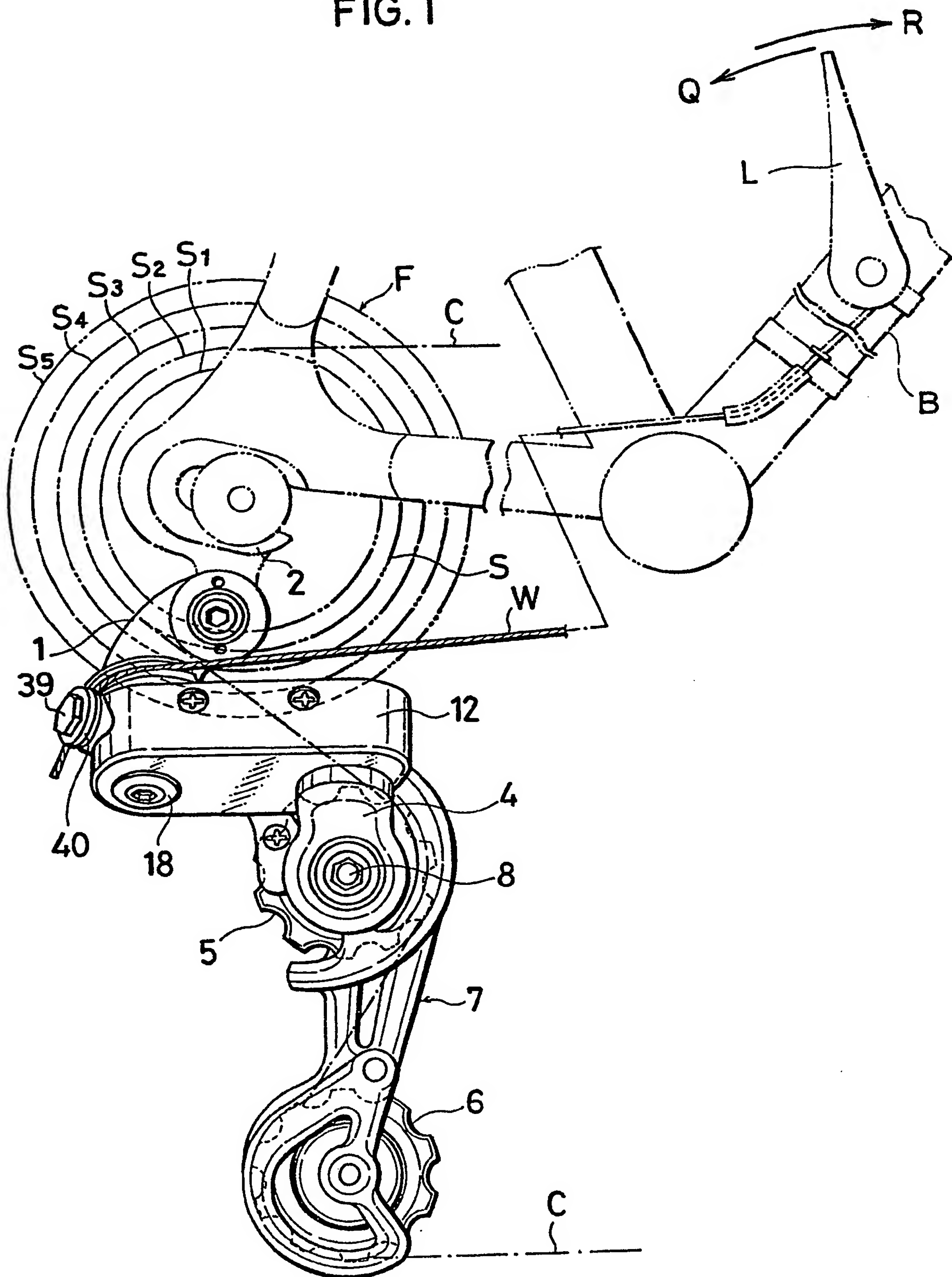


FIG. 2

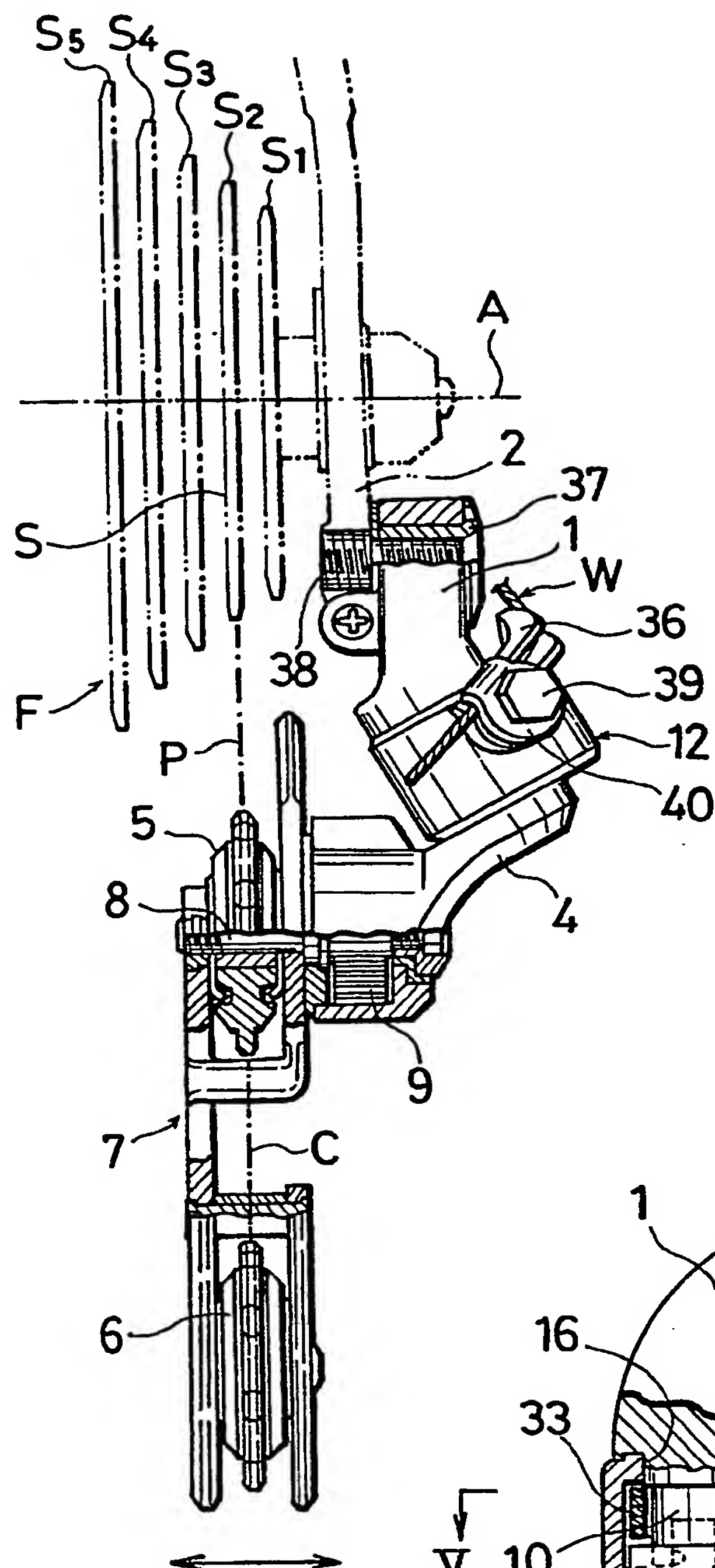


FIG. 3

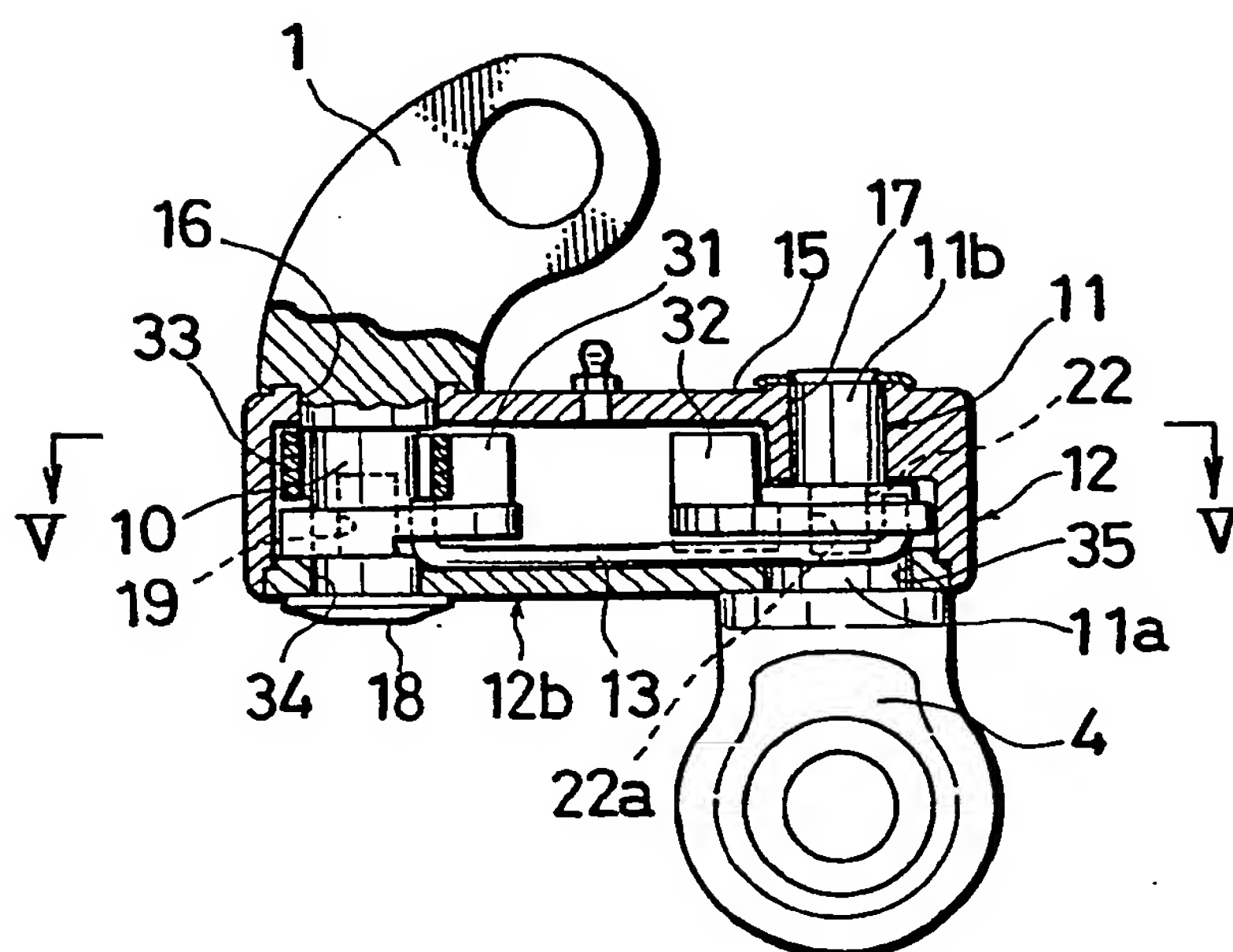


FIG. 4A

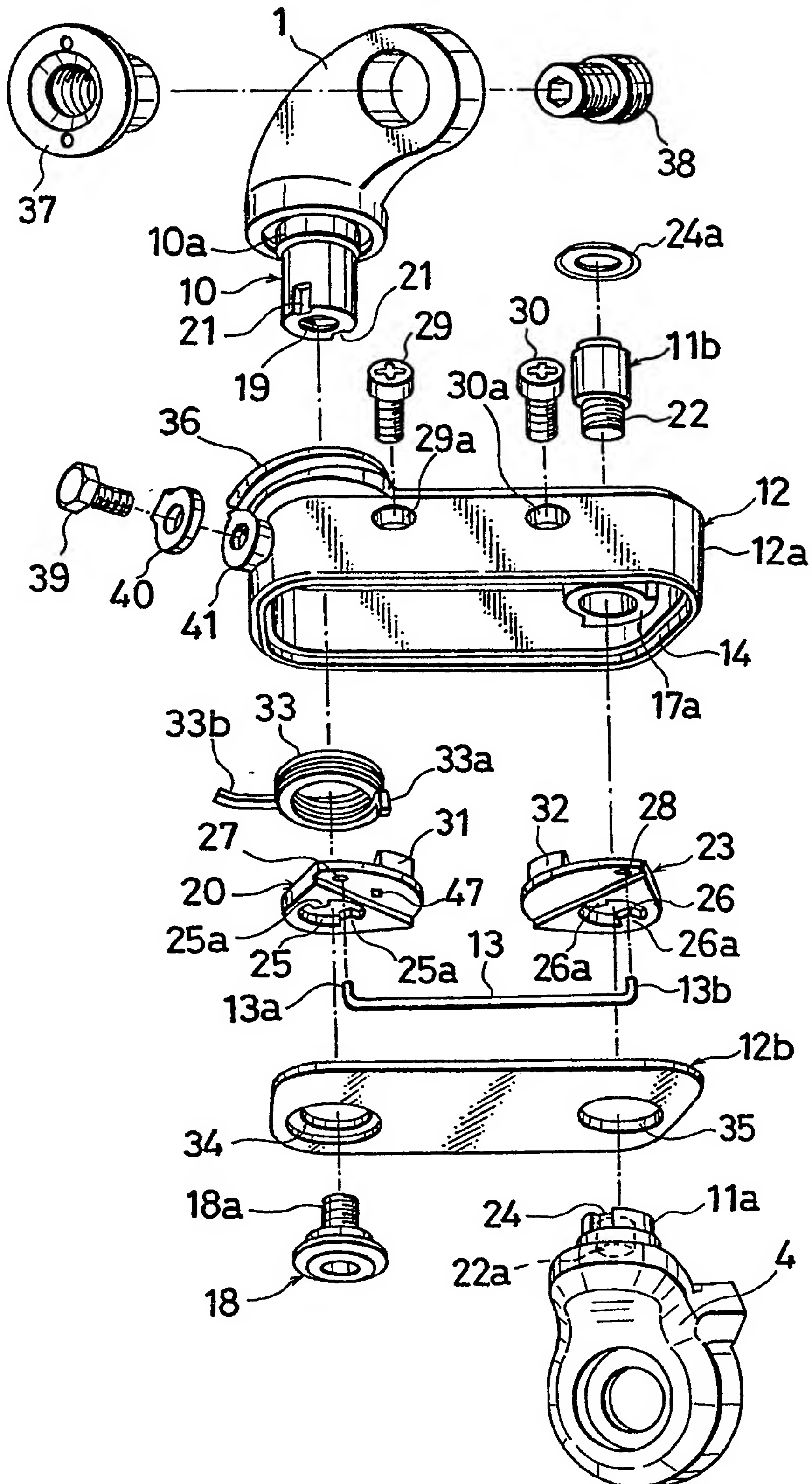


FIG. 4B

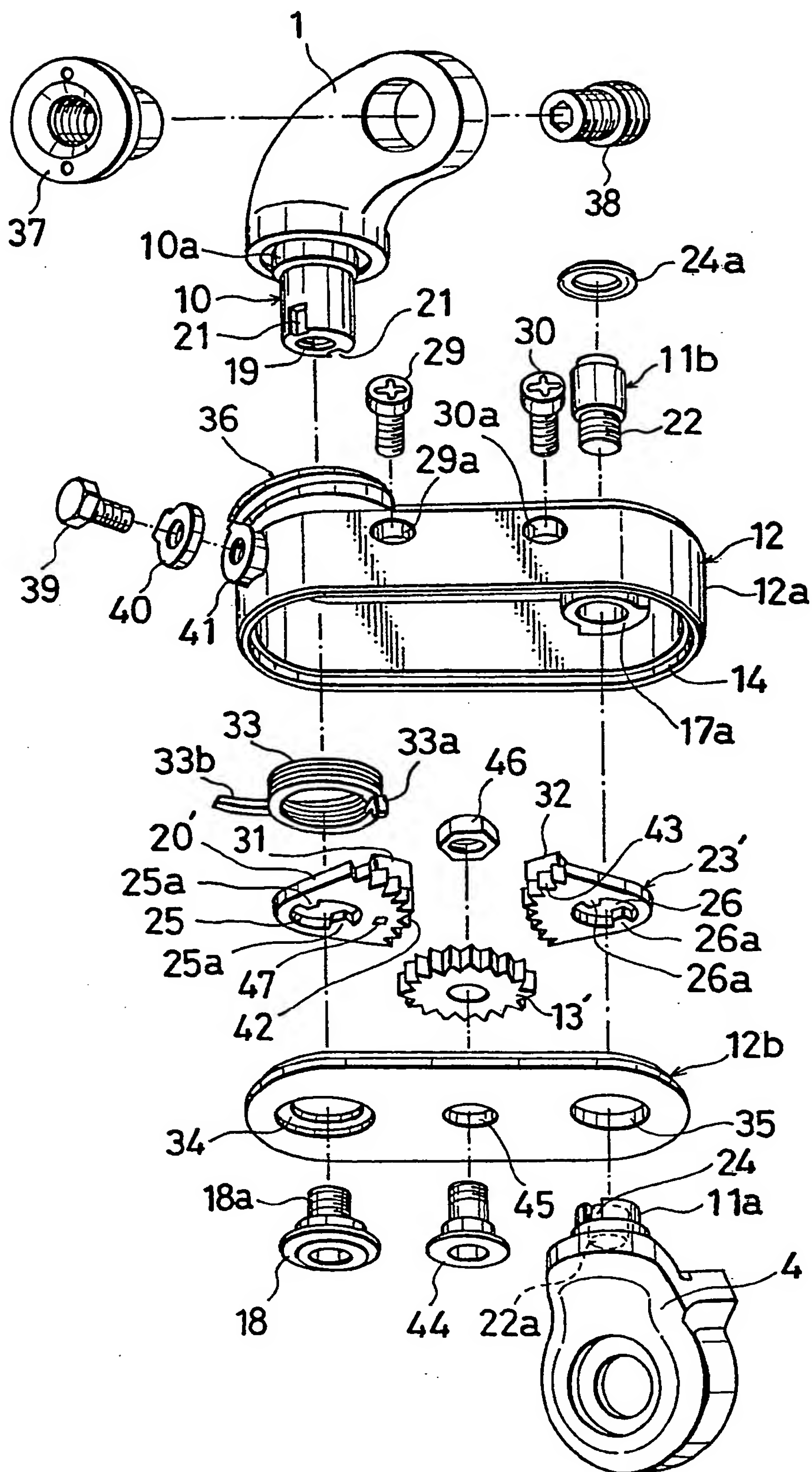


FIG. 5A

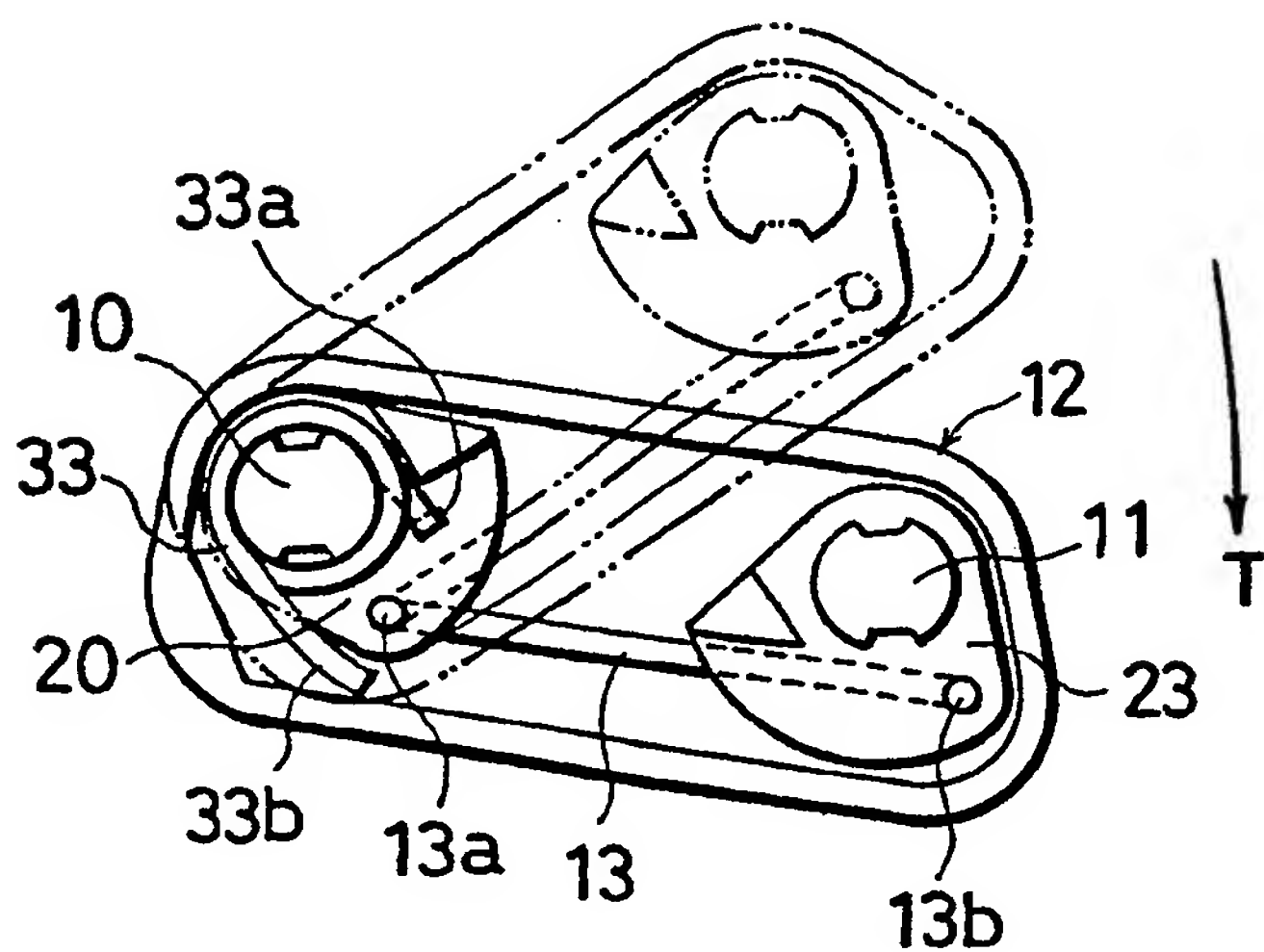


FIG. 5B

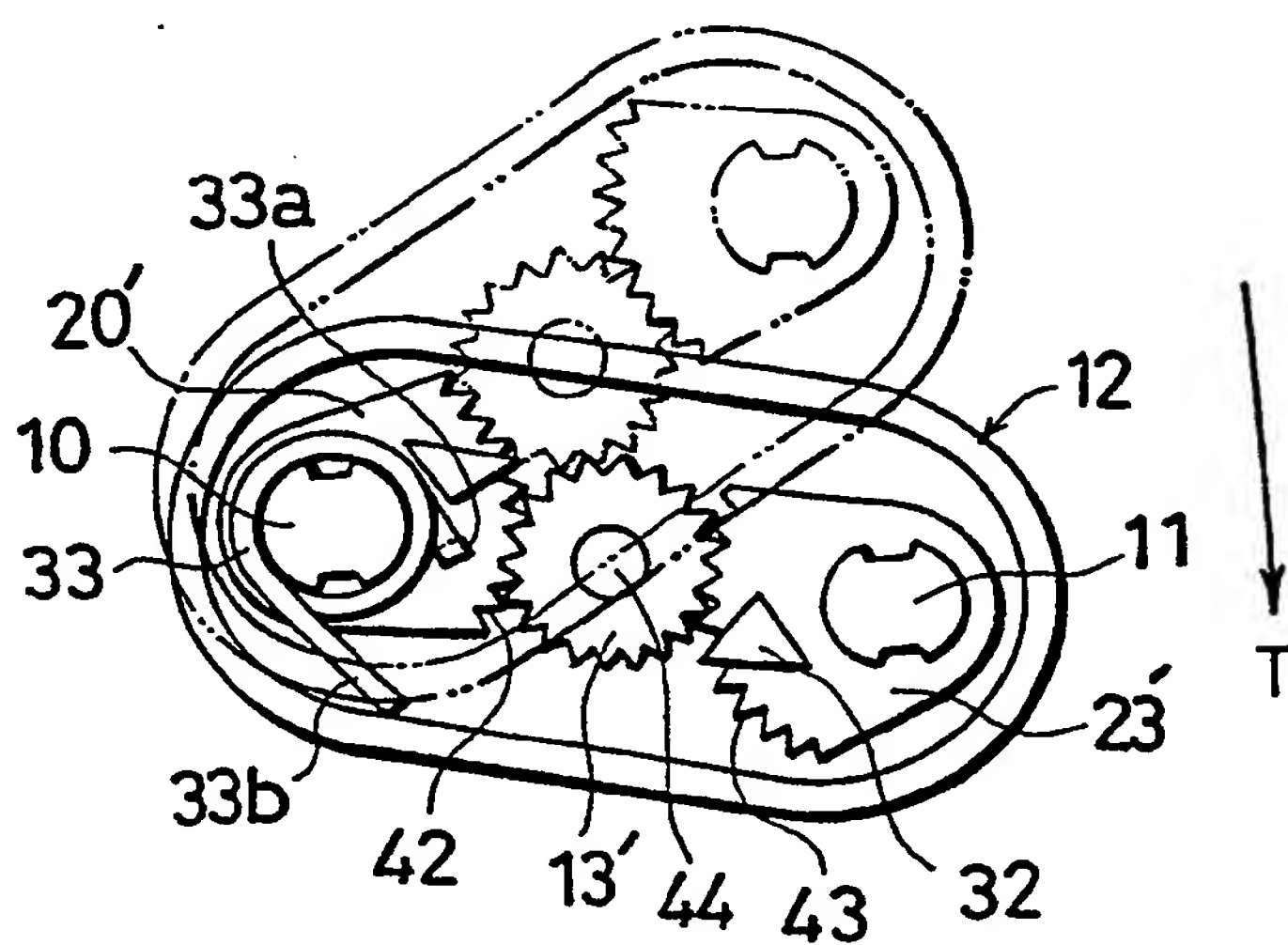


FIG. 6

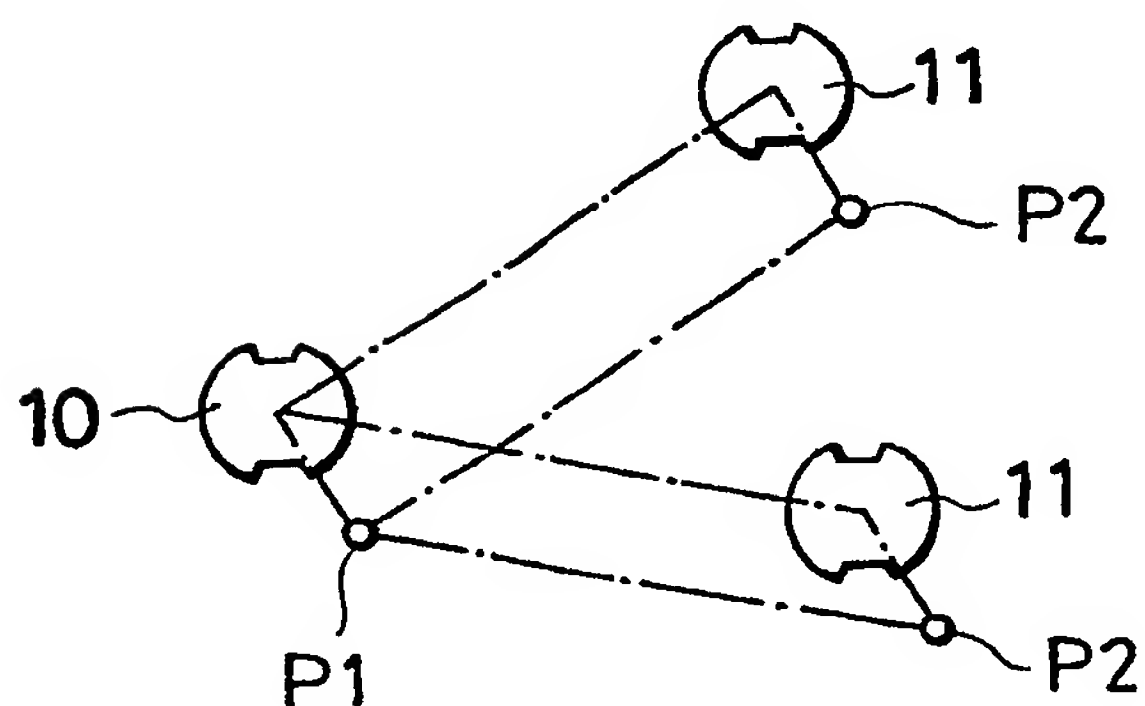


FIG. 7A

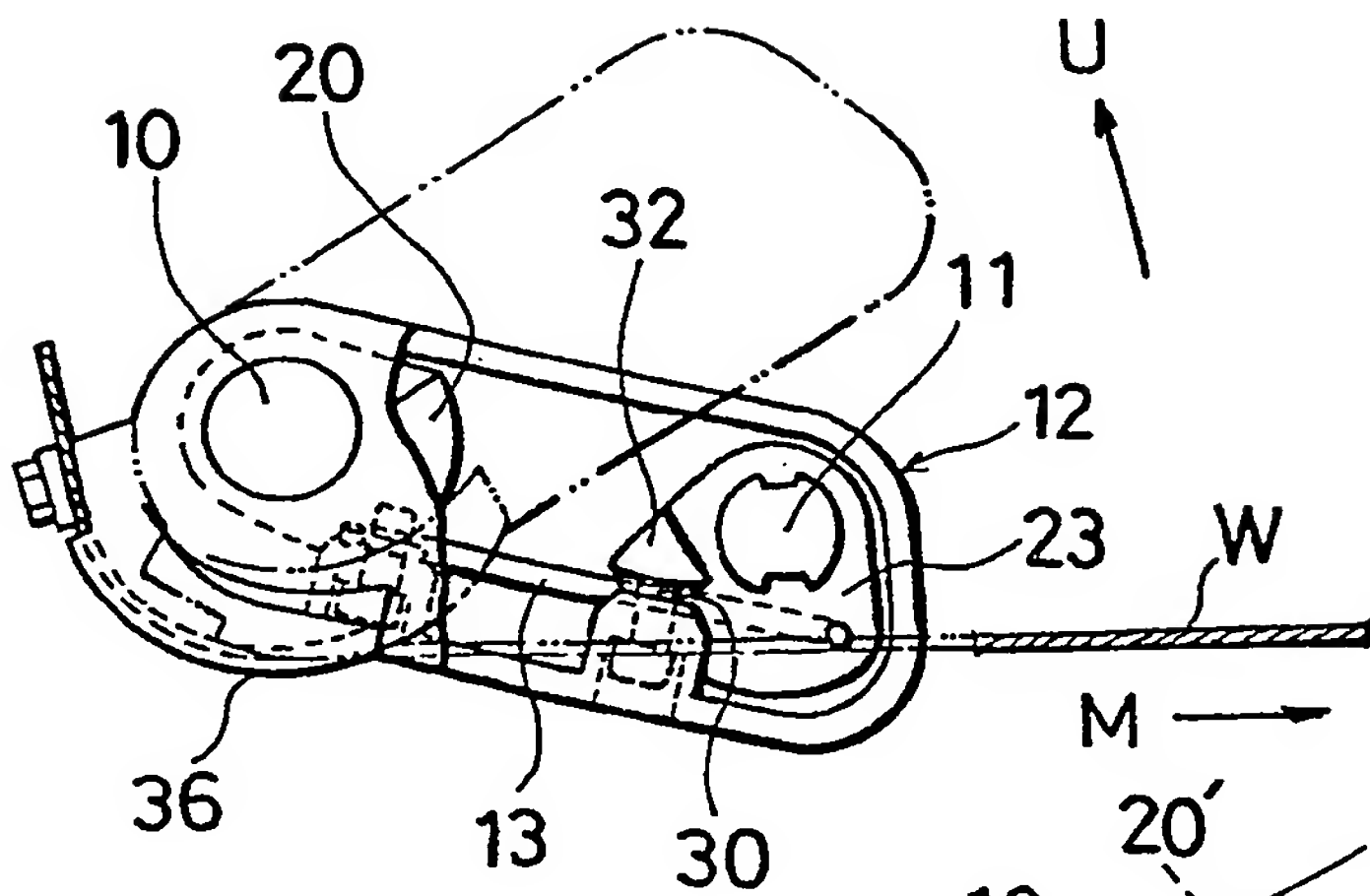


FIG. 7B

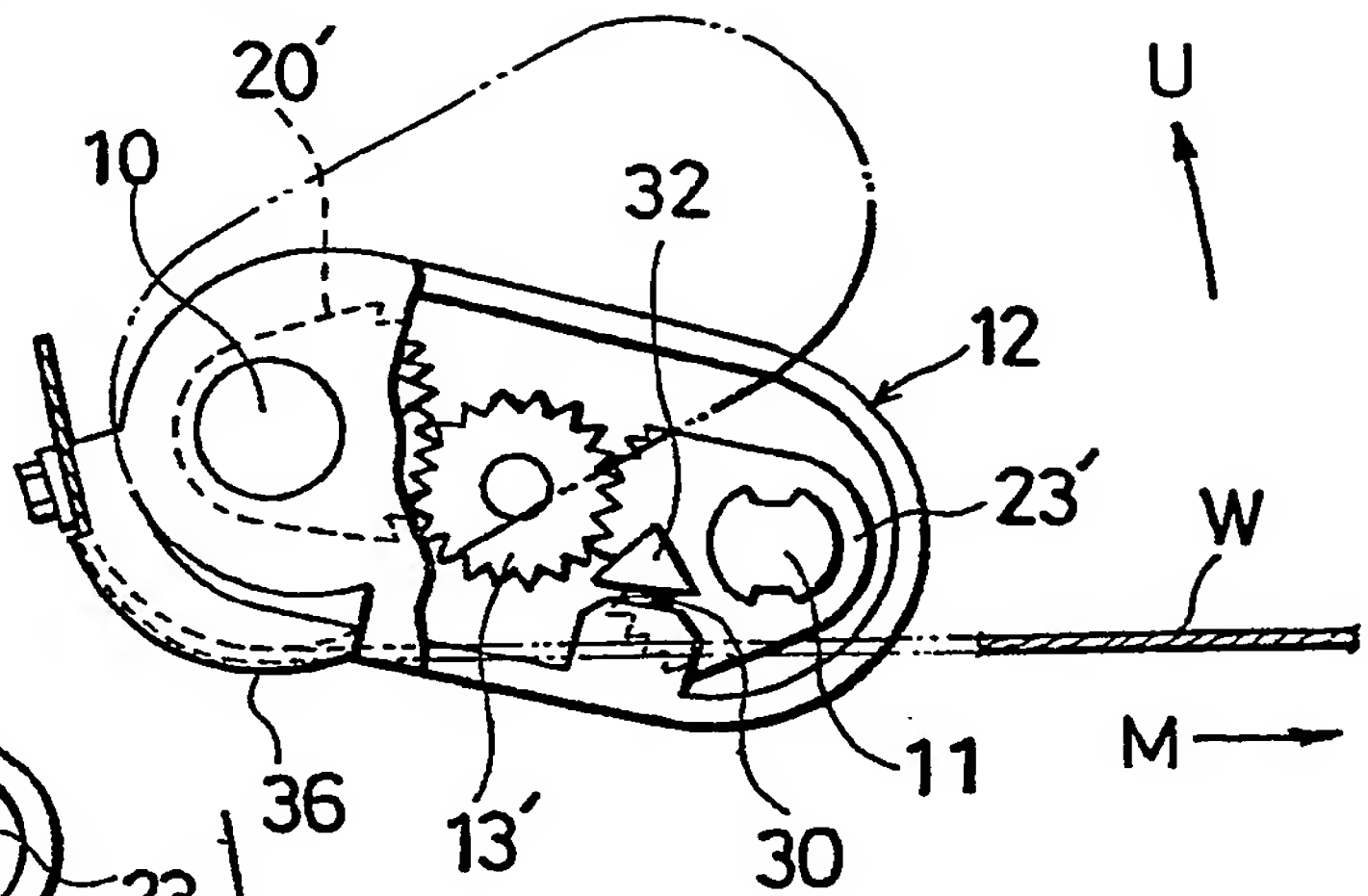


FIG. 8A

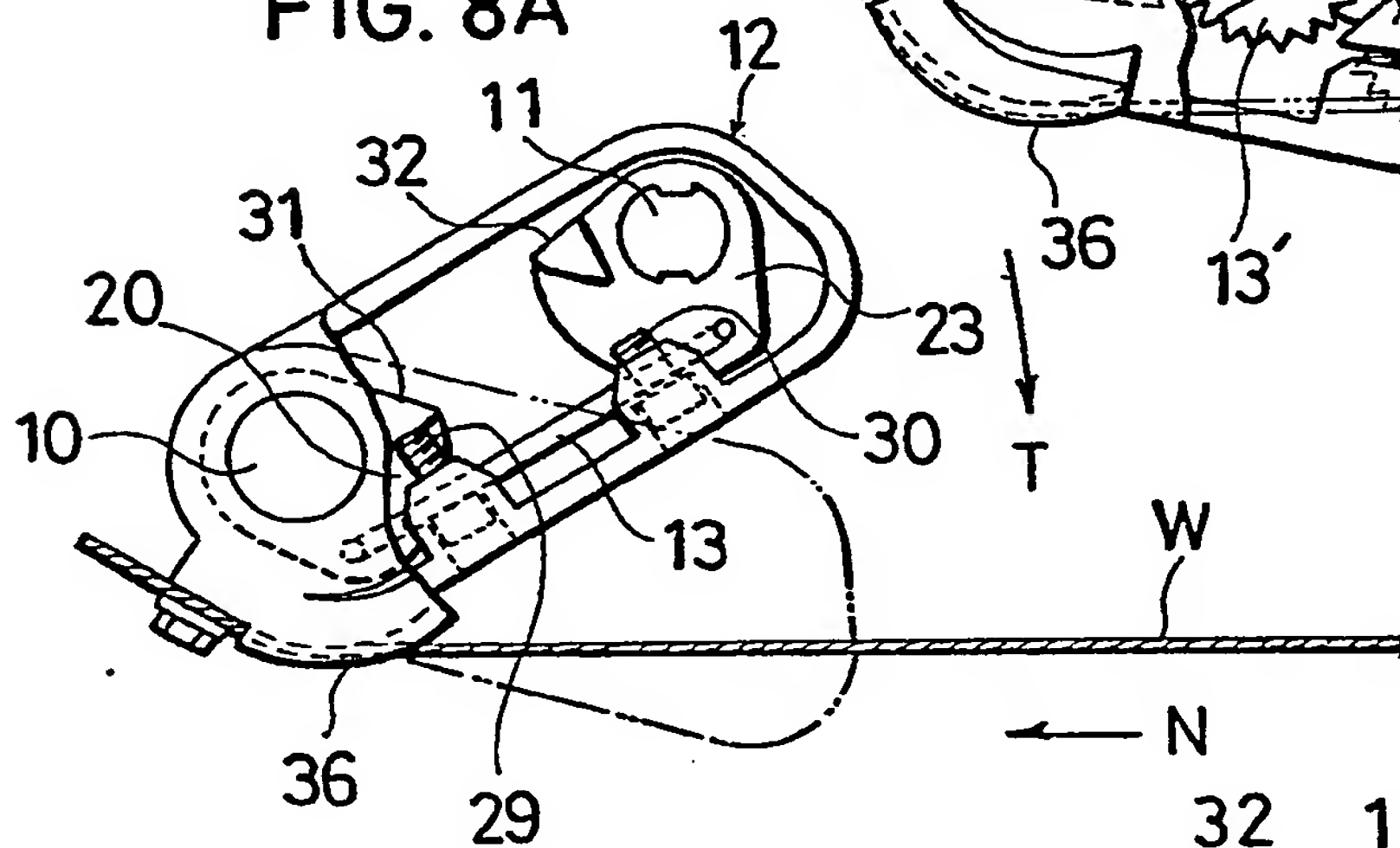


FIG. 8B

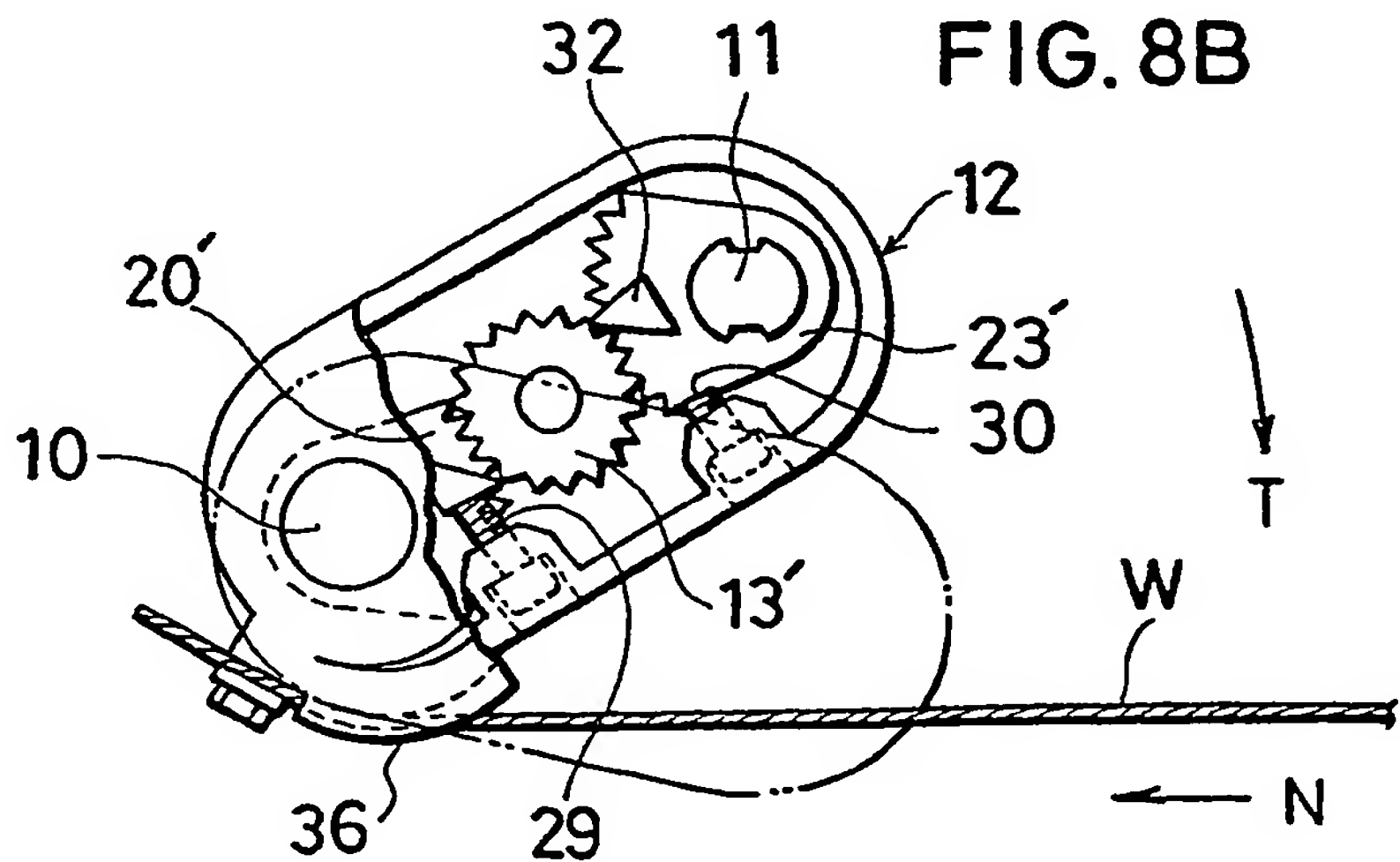


FIG. 9

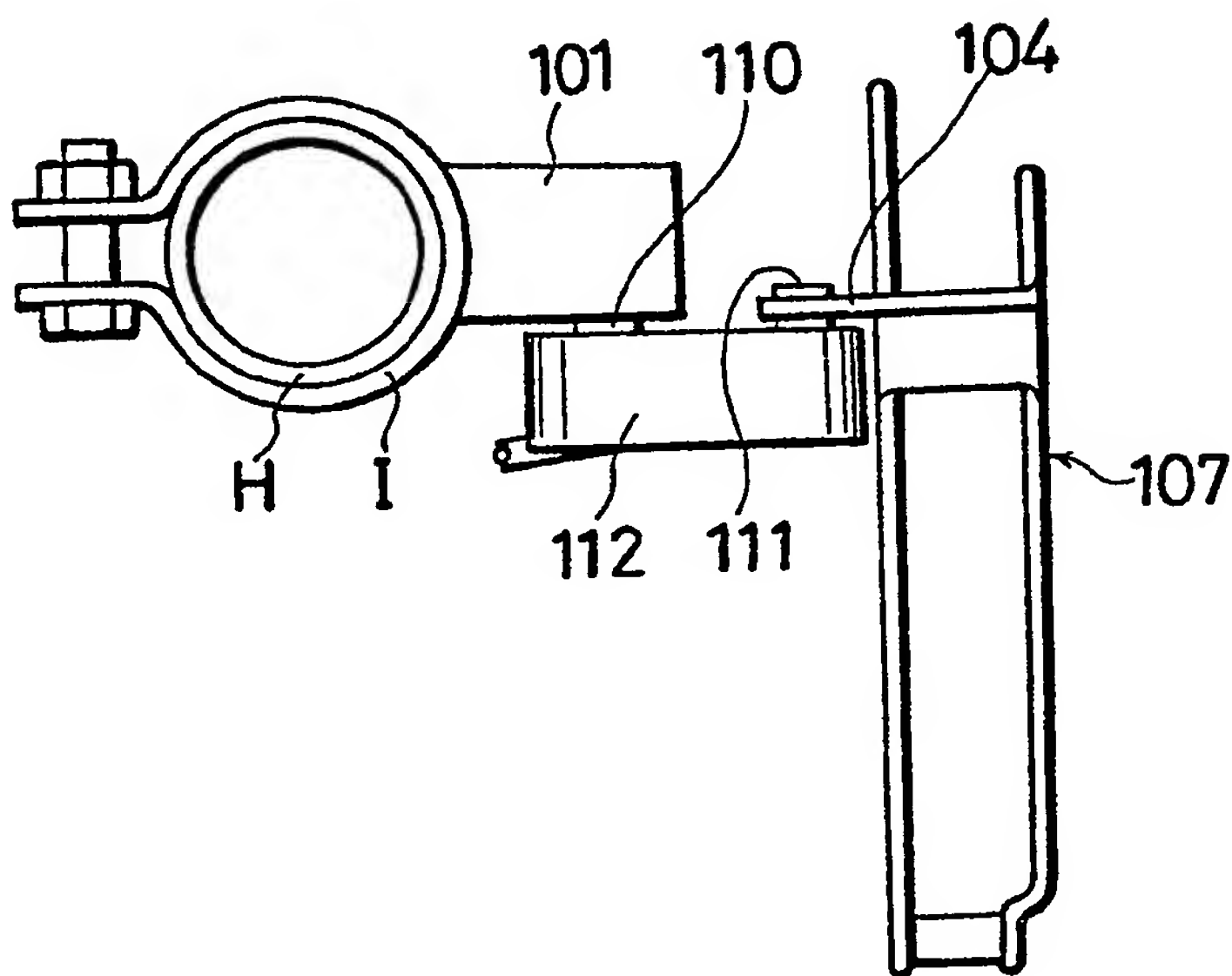


FIG. 10

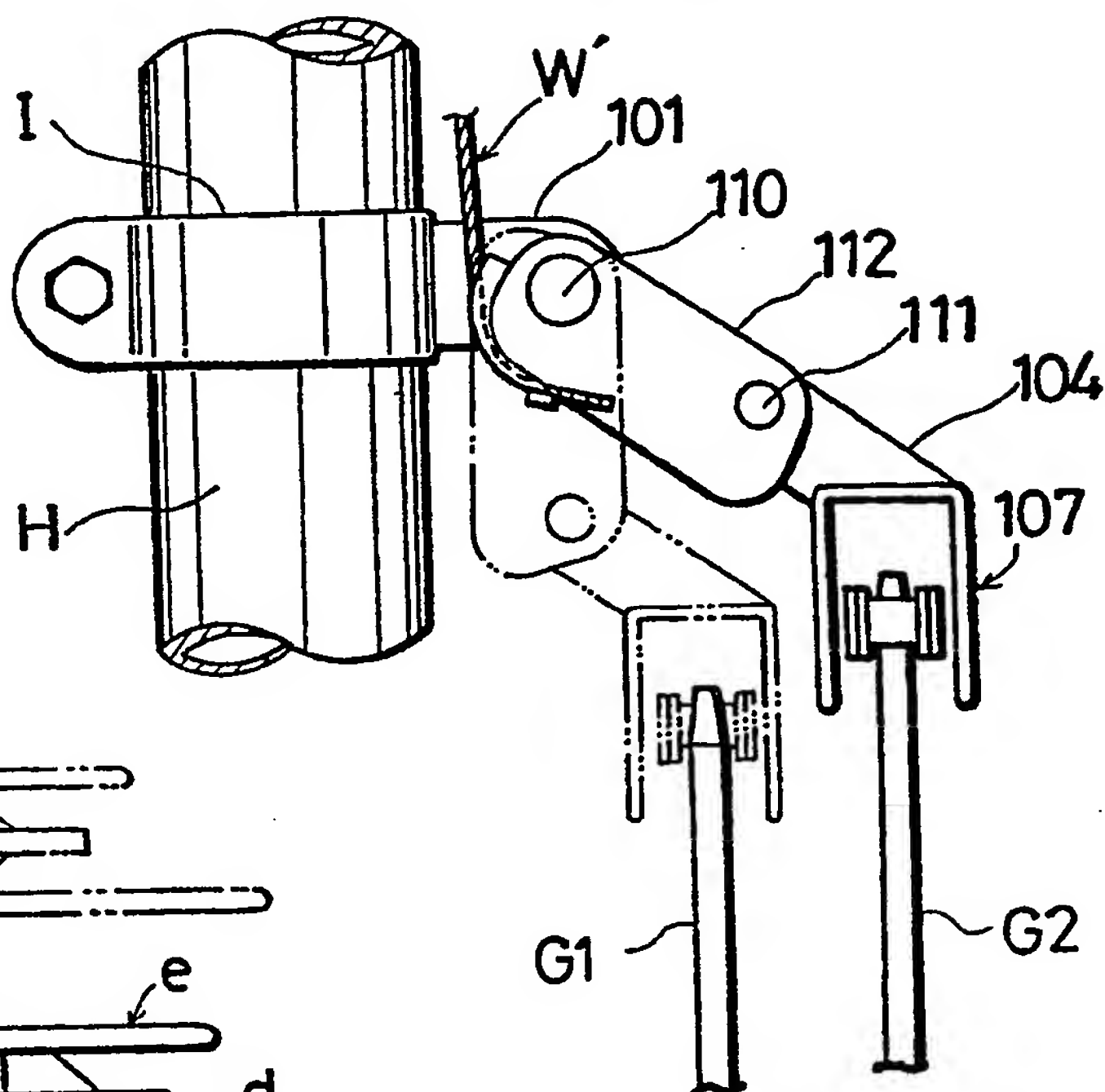
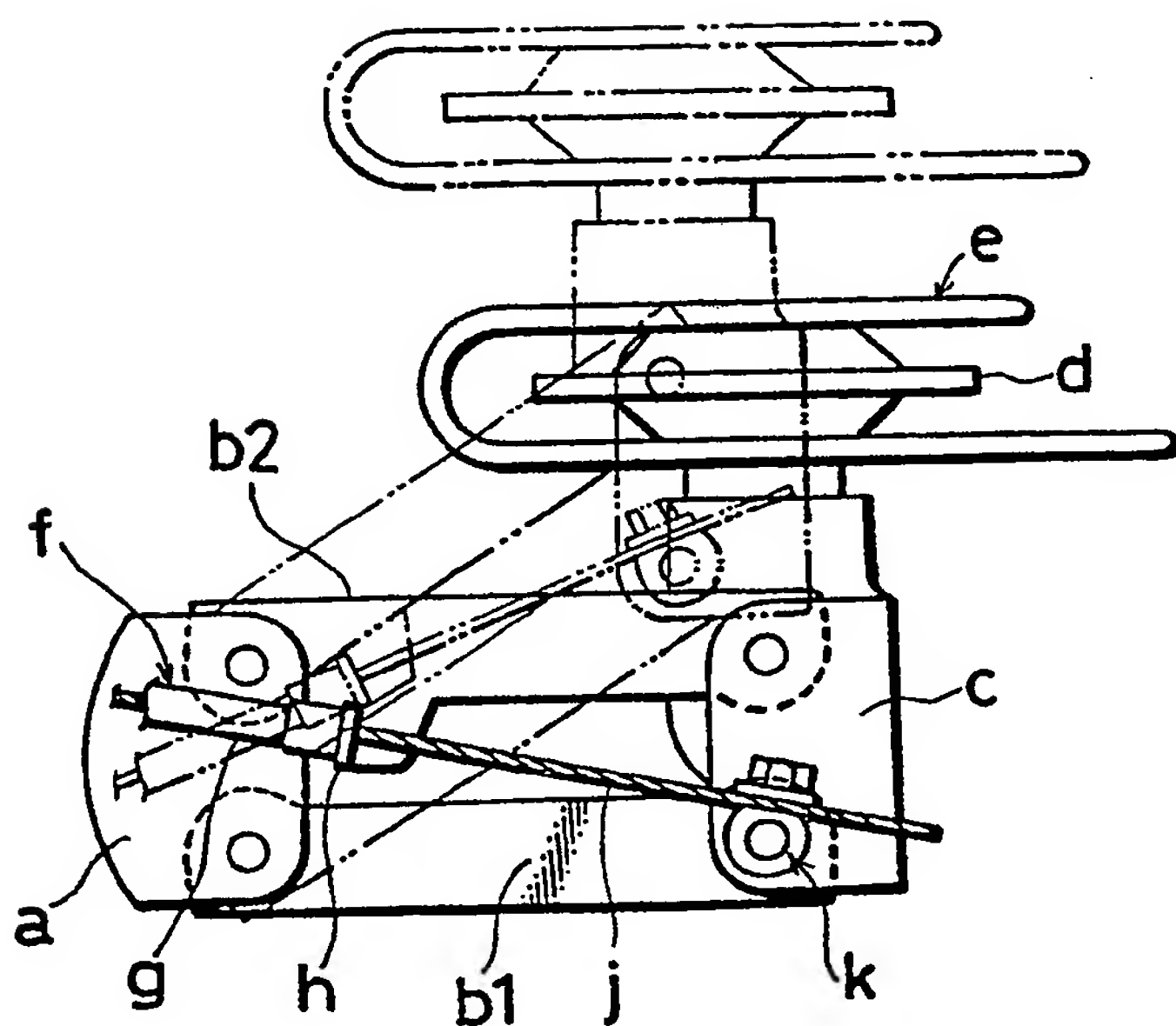


FIG. 11



(19)



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(12)

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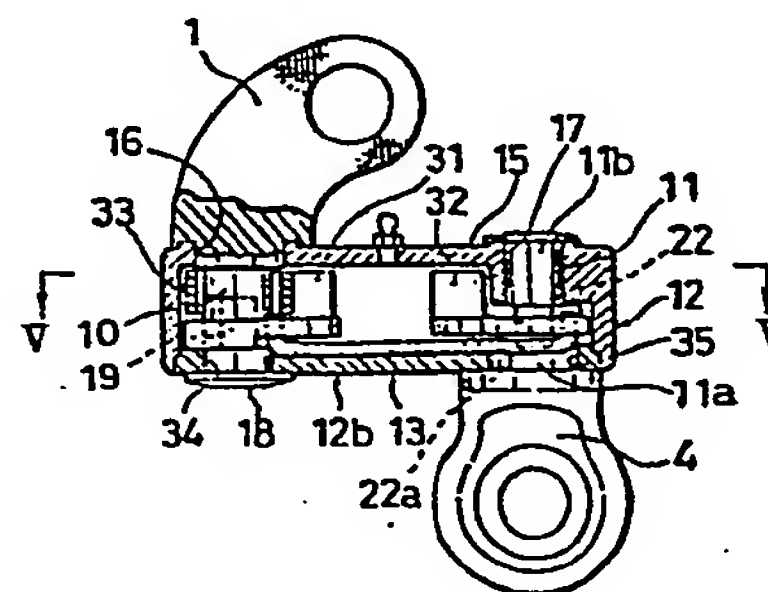
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(54) Bicycle derailleur.

(57) A bicycle derailleur comprises a stationary member (1/101) to be fixed to a bicycle frame, a first shaft (10/110) integral with and extending from the stationary member, a spring-biased swing member (12/112) pivotally supported at one end by the first shaft, a second shaft (11/111) extending through the swing member at a position spaced apart from the first shaft in parallel relation with respect to the first shaft and in relatively rotatable relation with respect to the swing member, a movable member (4/104) fixedly connected to and carried by the second shaft (11/111), and a restricting mechanism for restricting the second shaft from rotating about its own axis, so that a chain guide (7/107), which is operatively supported by the movable member, can move laterally with maintaining a certain constant positional relation with respect to a multi-speed driving gears of a bicycle.

FIG.3



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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 3)
X	GB-A- 601 744 (BANE) * Whole document *	1-3, 5, 7, 8, 11	B 62 M 9/12
X	US-A-3 803 933 (HURET) * Figure 1; column 2, lines 55-59 *	1, 5, 6, 9-11	
X	US-A-3 111 855 (JUY) * Figure 2; column 1, lines 25-50 *	1, 5, 6, 9-11	
X	FR-A-1 271 911 (CAMPAGNOLO) * Abstract; figure 1a *	1, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12	
A	GB-A-2 057 071 (FICHTEL & SACHS) * Figure 6 *	4, 5	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 09-11-1984	Examiner GERTIG
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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